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MALILE ATTENDS EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU240813 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 24 Jul

[Text] Tirana, July 24 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Egypt, the ambassasor extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, (Abouserie Soliman Metvalli) gave a reception last night.

Present in the reception were the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile; the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci; the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council Llambi Gegprifti; the Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj; deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, art, press and other guests.

Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic represention accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

ALIA GREETS EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU2310216 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 23 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak:

"On occasion of the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, I convey to you the cordial greetings and to the fraternal Egyptian people the best wishes for the development and further progress of their homeland.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to express the conviction that the relations of the traditional friendship linking our two peoples and countries will be further developed in the future."

ALIA RECEIVES NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR

AU230816 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 23 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Jorge Taiana, who presented the credentials.

The ceremony of handing over the credentials was attended by the foreign affairs minister, Reis Malile; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxholi; and the chief of the Protocol Branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kostaq Cifliku.

The ambassador was accompanied by the trade adviser of the embassy, Guillermo Azrak, and the second secretary of the embassy, Jorge Abados.

DISPUTED BALKAN AIRPLANE RETURNS TO SOFIA

AU240640 Sofia BTA in English 0611 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- The Balkan Airlines TU 154 passenger jet, which was unwarrantedly detained for more than three days in Istanbul, landed at Sofia airport late last night.

Inorder to facilitate the plane's release, Balkan Airlines deposited a guarantee of 150,000 dollars with the Turkiye Is Bankasi. This money, in part or in whole, may be used to pay compensation to the Turkish woman who is suing the Bulgarian company for damages. The compensation can be paid only after the actual amount has been determined by a Turkish court whose decision cannot be appealed and after the case has passed through all possible degrees of jurisdiction.

It is only logical to expect that Turkey's higher courts are well aware of the norms of international law, the respective multilateral and unilateral agreements and the obligations stemming from them. That is why they could not possible make a decision that would acknowledge a legally ungrounded claim.

The Bulgarian airplane has finally been freed. However, as early as the time of its detention Balkan Airlines notified the Turkish authorities of its intention to sue for the moral and material damanges incurred by the Turkish action. The damages claimed would considerably exceed the sum of money that served as a pretext for the detention of the plane.

USSR GAS PIPELINE PROJECT PLAN SIGNED

AU231901 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Transit Gas Conduit for Turkey and Greece" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- An important step in the promotion of integration processes between Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., a contribution by Bulgaria to the strengthening of peace, security and good-neighbour relations in the Balkans and to the activation of business ties between Europe and the Middle East: That is how Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, and Mr Mikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., evaluated the Bulgarian-Soviet provodies for the transit delivery of Soviet natural gas for Turkey and Greece via Bulgarian territory.

The document regulates the terms for the transportation of this raw material, as well as the possibilities for practical cooperation in the construction of the transit gas conduit. It is envisaged that the Soviet side should render technical assistance to the contractors (Bulgarian building and assembly companies), including the help of specialists and the shipment of technical equipment, pipes, materials, and construction machines.

The transit conduit for Turkey will be laid parallelly to the supply line already in site here. The new pipe line will be nearly 280 km long. The first amounts of gas (around 750 million cubic meters) are expected to reach Turkey in the middle of 1987; by 1990, after the completion of the entire pipe line, including the branch of Greece, it will have a carrying capacity of over 10,000 million cubic metres of gas a year. Bulgaria will be paid by additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas.

REPORT ON TALKS WITH USSR PLANNING COMMITTEE

AU231448 Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Bulgaria - U.S.S.R.: Deepening Integration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Outlines for a tangible expansion of direct cooperation links, for the speedier establishment of joint research, development and design teams, of science-and-industry and production associations by Bulgaria and the Soviet Union: These are the results from the talks held here between the delegations of the State Planning Commission and of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee.

During their visit, the members of the Soviet delegation, including representatives of sectoral ministries, agencies and economic organisations, were familiarized with the production of leading enterprises in a number of Bulgarian economic branches.

The two delegation discussed the basic principles and terms for the realisation of direct productional and techno-scientific cooperation-based ties, and they compiled a list of the two countries' enterprises and organizations which will engage in joint work in the field of machine building, the chemical industry and metallurgy, the light and food industries, the agro-industrial complexes, and other branches.

They also coordinated the appropriate documents which will help the early conclusion of specific contracts and agreements between the enterprises and the organisations.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Minister Anatoliy Reut, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, was received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mr Ivan Iliev, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTERS OSIPOV, KOSHIROV

AU232007 Sofia BTA English 1740 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today Mr Nikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. and Mr Sergey Koshirov, deputy minister of the Soviet Union's gas industry.

DOYNOV RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER KIRICHENKO

AU232003 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received today a delegation headed by Mr Georgiy Kirichenko, deputy minister of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building of the U.S.S.R.

The talks centered on the future development of the cooperation in the production of agricultural machines.

LOCAL PARTY LEADERSHIP PRACTICE CRITICIZED

AU231051 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Nikola Dimitrov, senior lecturer at the Burgas interokrug party school: "Changes in the BCP Statutes -- The Core of Party Leadership" -- capitalized passages published in boldface and larger type]

[Text] An important addition made by the 13th BCP Congress is the new Article 23: "The Party organs and organizations carry out their leading and guiding role within the framework of the Constitution and the laws of the country, relying on the state and social organs and organizations.

"They exert political leadership to ensure the correct functioning of the organs of state authority and guide the development of the activities of the social organizations and the various forms of workers self-management, while respecting the latter's organizational independence and not taking away their functions and tasks."

This new text in the basic party document reminds us once again of the need to study, assimilate, and apply in practice the Leninist principles of party leadership of society. Everyone knows that the chief functions of the party organs and organizations are political, organizational, and educational. However, in practice many party committees and many party workers and leaders carry out mainly economic and administrative functions, while their organizational functions merge with their administrative-executive function. This results in a lowering of the role of the people's councils, economic leaderships, and labor collectives. The committees and their individual members appear almost in the role of miracle workers, who are able to cope with all economic and administrative issues.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF PARTY WORK IS THE PEOPLE

However, there are quite a number of party committees and workers who do not knowe the cadres sufficiently, because they do not associate with them face-to-face, but through the telephone and by written instructions or, in the best event -- at conferences and meetings. Their control over the cadres is weak, too; they fail to make principled political assessments in good time, due to which a number of failures have become evident. All this is reflected in the education of the people, and not so much material as moral damage is incurred.

The excessive use of the telephone for contacting the enterprises or relevant services in the councils restricts their initiative and that of the labor collectives. We are witness to how instructions are given on concrete practical issues is the name of the committee, how "the view of the committee" is communicated on precisely how some measure or other is to be carried out. Of course, once the committee has issued the order, the work will be carried out, but this directly contradicts the princile of the separation of functions, and people become accustomed to wait for every single instruction.

Perhaps this is an extreme generalization, but it seems to me that many local party organs have lost their image as political leaderships and acquired FAR TOO MANY ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES.

I know quite a few workers in party committees who have not managed to learn, and some who have forgotten, what the essence of party work is. While in other respects being good specialists, candidates of technical and economic sciences, they lack sufficient training and organizational experience, they have not become accustomed to working with people, and do not know how to do so. [paragraph continues]

They simply transfer the administrative-executive or so-called "dispatcher" methods of work from the administrative and economic leaderships, from where they are carried over into the party committees.

This approach is much easier than to convice the people, to consult them, teach them, and educate them. Certain comrades are extremely flattered when their work is assessed solely on the basis of the economic results. At one municipal party conference I heard delegates state: "The party committee secretary has made a great personal contribution to providing the new production line in our enterprise," or "thanks to the part played by the first secretary personally, our enterprise fulfilled its annual plan." But the personal participation of the secretary consisted merely in correcting the plant's plan

Many party workers understand that this situation is abnormal. A friend of mine, with whom I studied together at the Academy of Social Sciences and Public Administration, said once to me with envy: "You are lucky to deal with real party work -- to train party secretaries. I, on the other hand, am something like a general director. I deal with construction materials, equipment, investors, and designers, coordinate plans and schedules, and what not. I have no time left for party work." At that time he was the secretary for construction matters of the okrug party committee. The secretaries for industry and agriculture, as well as the appropriate sections and departments of the committees, "move" exclusively economic tasks by purely economic ways and means of control.

All this affects the primary party organizations and the work of their bureaus. Some party secretaries express dissastisfaction with these methods, other think that the situation is fully normal, even in cases when secretaries or representative of the committees visit a certain enterprise and stop first of all at the offices of the directors and their deputies, and very seldom at the offices of the party secretaries, and when they very rarely remember to invite the party secretaries to the conversation at the director's office. These conservations usually focus on plan implementation and current production tasks, and very rarely on the human problems of the workers, employees, and the secretaries themselves -- how they live and what excites them. The secretaries and representatives of the party committees seldom attend events other than the annual accountability-election of the primary party organizations. Very rarely do they come to other meetings of the primary party organizations and the collectives. This style of work is also being adopted by the party bureaus and secretaries. They too often assume uncharacteristic functions, the methods, approaches, responsibilities, and obligations of economic leaderships. Often THE PARTY MEETINGS ASSUME THE CHARACTER OF PRODUCTION CONFERENCES and the bureau meetings -- the characters of operational meetings.

It is high time to bring the work of the party organs in line with the party statutes, to release the committees from their economic - administrative activity, and let the administrative and economic organs fully assume the tasks and functions which fall within their competency. Thus we shall put an end to the practice of transferring the weight and responsibility of the party committees, and this will increase party control.

Studying, mastering, and applying the new postulates included in the addenda to the BCP Statutes, adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, will contribute to constantly increasing the role and responsibility of the party organs and organizations as political leaderships, and to constantly intensify the political approach -- the core of their activity.

KABUDANSKI RECEIVES ROMANIAN FRONT DELEGATION

AU230851 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] On 22 July Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, received a delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the SR of Romania, led by Eduard Eisenburger, deputy chairman of the National Council.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski briefed the guests on the tasks solved by our biggest public organization in implementing the decions of the 13th BCP Congress. He also spoke about preparations for the forthcoming 10th Fatherland Front Congress.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Liviu Minda, Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV MEETS FRG'S HERBERT MIES 18 JUL

AU211540 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on 18 July met Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], who is vacationing in Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

During the talk, which took place in a spirit of unity and in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders briefed each other on the activity of the BCP and DKP at the present. Opinions on topical issues of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement were exchanged.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guest with the actvity of the Bulgarian Communists and the entire people in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, which outlined the long-range strategy for a new qualitative growth of economy on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, broadly developing the advantages of the socialist social system, and ever better satisfying the material, intellectual, and social needs of the working people. He informed the guest about the peaceful foreign policy of our country, especially dwelling on its efforts to maintain and develop relations of good-neigborliness and cooperation in the Balkans and turn the region into an area free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Comrade Herbert Mies expressed his satisfaction with the achievements of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society under the BCP leadership, and highly evaluated the constructive foreign policy of our country in the Balkans, Europe, and the world. On his part he informed Comrade Todor Zhivkov about the recently held Eighth DKP Congress, and about the party's activity in implementing the congress' decisions.

Stressing that the international situation continues to be alarming as a result of the policy of confrontation conducted by imperialism, the two leaders expressed full support for the comprehensive and realistic peace program, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and of the numerous constructive initiatives and proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries, which point the way toward radically reducing nuclear and conventional weapons, and comprehensively improving the situation in Europe and the world.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Herbert Mies confirmed the determination of the BCP and the DKP to further develop and strengthen the close traditional relations between the two parties and to cooperate in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TALKS WITH IRAQ'S 'AZIZ

Mladenov, 'Aziz Speak At Dinner

AU230740 Sofia BTA in English 1931 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Report on toasts by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, at the 21 July official dinner in Sofia given in 'Aziz's honor by Petur Mladenov]

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- The visit to Bulgaria by the chief Iraqi diplomat, Mr Tariq 'Aziz, is a step forward in the promotion of bilateral relations, a contribution to the diversification of the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation, said today Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

Speaking at an official dinner here for Mr Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, he stressed that the promotion of bilateral relations is in the interests of the two countries, to the benefit of world peace and security.

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasised that the present day calls for a new attitude towards the global problems facing mankind. The questions of our time should be interpreted and solved in their interrelation and should be taken to heart by everybody.

"Negotiations in good faith, well-meaning political dialogue, strict regard for the legitimate interests of the individual countries, civilised state-to-state relations: These are the landmarks blazing the road to a peaceful and safe world," he noted.

The chief Bulgarian diplomat said that an improvement of the international climate is impeded by the grossly manifested aspirations for military superiority, by acts of state-sponsored terrorism, by breaches of the standards of international law and of the U.N. principles, by the unilateral abrogation of agreements in effect.

He recalled a number of constructive proposals put forward by the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries, seeking a consolidation of peace and security. The socialist community's initiatives cover global, continental and regional problems, and they take into consideration the interests of all countries.

"The socialist community countries want an elimination of trouble spots no matter where they are and a settlement of disputes exclusively by political means and not by military force," the Bulgarian foreign minister pointed out.

"We regard the Iraqi people as a friendly people, and the Iranian people is friendly as far as we are concerned, too," Mr Mladenov said. He stressed that Bulgaria sincerely deplores the thousands of casualties in the Iraq-Iran conflict, that Bulgaria is for an end to the war, for finding a peaceful solution to all problems.

Ending the war is in the interests of the two belligerent powers, of the Gulf states, of the Arab cause, of all countries in the region and of world peace.

Mr Petur Mladenov indicated that Bulgaria is in favour of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and backs the Soviet proposals to this effect. An international conference should be convened under U.N. auspices to be attended by all parties concerned, the P.L.O. included, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Soviet initiative on setting up a preparatory committee comprised of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council makes it possible to start practical work for the preparation of the conference itself.

Mr Petur Mladenov noted that Bulgaria's Balkan policy is aimed at establishing good-neighbor relations and that the initiatives proposed by the Bulgarian head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov to turn this part of the world into a zone free of nuclear weapons and the joint Bulgaro-Romanian proposals on the freeing of the continent from all chemical weapons serve that particular purpose.

In his reply Mr Tariq 'Aziz expressed his satisfaction with the development of the bilateral relations emphasizing the role of the meetings between Mr Saddam Husayn and Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The guest said that the most important problem of our age is the strengthening of peace and the struggle against the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear armaments. The hegemonism and terror practiced by imperialism and the reactionary forces, the increasing plundering of the wealth of the developing countries, the inhuman treatment of the people of Palestine and South Africa, the interference in other countries' internal affairs, constitute a threat to security and peace in the world. "We believe that peace is the global aim of mankind and that it is indivisible. Every confrontation or war, no matter where it takes place, is a threat to peace and security on our planet," Mr Tariq 'Aziz said.

The Iraqi minister dwelled on the conflict with Iran. He said that this war is a threat to peace not only in the region but in the whole world. He expressed Iraq's readiness to respond to all initiatives aimed at ending the conflict and at achieving honorable and just peace in concord with the U.N. Charter and the norms of international law.

The Iraqi foreign minister offered comment on the conflict in the Middle East and condemned the persecution of the Palestinian people and the refusal by certain circles to grant it the right to self-determination. This tragic issue and its consequences coupled with Tel Aviv's policies are factors threatening world peace.

"Iraq expresses its full solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine and calls for the return of its lands and for its being granted the right to self-determination on its own national land, headed by the P.L.O.," said Mr Tariq 'Aziz.

He supported the struggle of the peoples of the world for national independence, including the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia against racism and apartheid.

The guest assessed highly the efforts of Bulgaria and the other socialist states directed at the strengthening of peace on earth and paid special attention to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the complete elimination of all nuclear and chemical weapons.

He assessed highly Bulgaria's efforts aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free of chemical and nuclear weapons, into a region of peace and cooperation.

Zhivkov Hosts Luncheon

AU221814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the Iraqi foreign minister. It was attended by Comrades Milko Balev and Petur Mladenov and by other officials.

Tariq 'Aziz was also received by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The need was stressed for stimulating the further development of bilateral links in all fields. The two participants in the conversation briefed one another on the progress and the tasks which their countries are solving at present. They also gave brief outlines of the basic lines of the foreign policies which their governments are pursuing.

'Aziz: Talks 'Very Useful'

AU231915 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 23 Jul 86

["Tariq 'Aziz Interviewed" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq, called his talks in Sofia very useful and fruitful.

He told a BTA reporter that Bulgaro-Iraqi relations develop favourably in politics, economics and culture. Speaking of his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, with Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Tariq 'Aziz pointed out that they had reiterated the common desire for all-round cooperation and expansion of relations.

Asked about the ways for a durable and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, Mr 'Aziz set forth the firm support of his country for the just struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination and for the establishment of an independent homeland. Iraq commends highly the support rendered to the Palestinian people by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, Mr Tariq 'Aziz said.

Having declared himself against any attempts at separate settlements of the Middle East crisis, Mr 'Aziz said that lasting and just peace can only be achieved with the participation of all parties concerned. Peace talks are needed involving the P.L.O. and all permanent kmembers of the U.N. Security Council, the Iraqi minister said.

Commenting on Mr Shimon Peres's visit to Morocco and its implications for Arab unity, Mr Tariz 'Aziz said that just as most Arab countries, Iraq too criticises this trip and qualifies it as entirely futile.

URUGUAYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

AU231119 Sofia BTA in English 0904 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr. Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, arrived here today on an official visit.

Until about a year ago Uruguay was under military dictatorship. During this difficult period for the Uruguayan people the relations between the two countries were in a standstill.

Now, after the fall of the dictatorship, the new democratic government is showing a desire to broaden the contacts and to promote cooperation with various states.

This striving found a response on the part of Bulgaria which is pursuing an invariable policy of peace and understanding, of maintaining equal and mutually advantageous relations. Therefore, bearing in mind the stands of the two countries, the expectations for a fruitful Bulgaro-Uruguayan dialogue are well-grounded.

On his arrival at the Sofia airport the guest made the following statement before Bulgarian journalists: "This is a historic, first visit of an Uruguayan foreign minister to Bulgaria; it coincides with a period of activating and consolidating bilateral relations and with the opening of an Uruguayan diplomatic representation in Sofia. It is an expression of the will of the two governments to get to know each other better and to find common ground and possibilities for cooperation in the name of friendship between the peoples of Uruguay and Bulgaria".

The Uruguayan minister was welcomed by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

Zhivkov Receives Iglesias

AU231316 Sofia BTA in English 1158 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, who arrived on an official visit to Bulgaria today. The talks centered on the bilateral relations and on certain issues of the international situation.

Both politicians expressed satisfaction with the good prospects for the development of the relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, which will be further enhanced by the visit here of the foreign minister of Uruguay. They also exchanged information on the tasks that are being tackled by the two states.

In analyzing the current international situation, the Bulgarian head of state noted that the most important problem now is the preservation of peace in the world, the curbing of the arms race in the nuclear field particularly and the elimination of all mass destruction weapons. He explained the peace initiatives proposed by Bulgaria and the other socialist states, and before all the Budapest address of the Warsaw Treaty states to the NATO members and to all other West European states. This address included a program on the reduction of the armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

Mr. Zhivkov and his guest then went on to examine the situation in Latin and Central America and spoke in support of the right of all peoples to determine themselves the social system in their countries.

Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

Mladenov, Iglesias Start Talks

AU231456 Sofia BTA in English 1343 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Uruguay, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Enrique Iglesias, started today. The talks centered on the bilateral relations and on certain aspects of the current international situation.

Both ministers expressed gladness over the fact that a foreign minister of Uruguay is paying a visit to Bulgaria for the first time and expressed their assurance that this visit will further promote the two countries' relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. The chief of the Bulgarian diplomacy noted that the restoration of democracy in Uruguay has created the conditions for the overcoming of the stagnation in the bilateral relations in the 70's. He noted that a more active cooperation would be to the benefit of both states and peoples and would be a contribution to peace and security in the world. The two foreign ministers believe that the differences in their countries' political systems would not hamper the bilateral relations.

Mr. Petur Mladenov briefed his guest on Bulgaria's peaceloving foreign policy, which is coordinated with the other fraternal socialist states and reflects the interests of all states and peoples. In this connection he went on to explain the initiative of the Bulgarian head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov on the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and the Bulgaro-Romanian proposal to eliminate all chemical weapons on the Peninsula. He spoke about Bulgaria's efforts aimed at strengthening good-neighbor relations and cooperation and about the role of the smaller states in the promotion of peace and security in the world.

The Bulgarian foreign minister voiced concern over the state of the world and underlined that peace and security on the planet are incompatible with confrontation. In order to achieve peace the world needs willingness to do away with all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, to simulatenously dissolve the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. These are all aims of the efforts of the socialist states. He deplored the fact that the West has not yet given a positive reply to a number of constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, that nuclear tests are continuing and the preparations for the star wars are still under way, and that international agreements are being unilaterally put aside. Mr Petur Miadenov expressed condemnation for the policy of state-run terrorism and noted that it is a serious destabilizing factor in the international relations.

The chief of the Bulgarian diplomacy recalled this country's principled policy in respect to the ways to solve the crisis in Central America and spoke in support of the upholding of the priniciple of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs. He backed the idea to turn the South Atlantic into a zone free of nuclear weapons, promoted by Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina.

Mr Enrique Iglesias spoke about the restoration of democracy in Uruguay, about the country's difficult economic situation due to its large foreign debt, about the social problems facing the people of Uruguay. He stressed his government's willingness to develop mutually beneficial relations with the socialist states.

The guest said that positive changes are under way in Latin America manifested through the democratization of the continent, the strengthening of the diplomatic contacts between the states. At the same time he emphasized upon the need to eliminate the few remaining military dictatorships in this part of the world. The foreign minister dictatorships in this part of the world. The foreign minister of Uruguay condemned all acts of terrorism, the support for the contras and the attempts at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Mr Enrique Iglesias said that Uruguay's position in respect to the crisis in Central America is determined by the country's participation in the "Support Group" and that it supports the constructive efforts of the Contadora Group on the peaceful settlement of the conflict. The foreign minister of Uruguay also backed the just struggle of the people of Nicaragua for selfdetermination.

Atanasov Receives Iglesias

AU231712 Sofia BTA in English 1603 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, received Mr Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay, who is paying an official visit here.

They discussed the state and prospects of bilateral relations and assessed them positively. Special attention was paid to the opportunities for trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

The sides exchanged views on certain topical international issues.

The meeting was attended by Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs.

ATANASOV RECEIVES ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU221730 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 22 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Minister of Defence of the Republic of Zambia Army General Malimba Masheke.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, deputy minister of National Defence and head of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by Mr. Epas Georgiev, deputy minister of trade.

NEW DATA RESOURCES ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN SOFIA

AU231816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] The representative of 15 large economic trusts, scientific institutes, and computer centers signed an agreement in Sofia for the founding of the OMIR Economic Association. The name, when deciphered, means "Combined Network of Computing Resources," and the association is being created on the basis of the existing powerful computing centers. The new association is intended to ensure the collective utilization of various application programs and bases, as well as data containing scientific, technical, and economic information.

The first meeting of the association's administrative council was held, at which the members of the executive bureau and the control council were elected. The meeting was opened and chaired by Atanas Popov, chairman of the OMIR Association. Comrades Stoyan Markov and Emil Khristov took part in the work of the meeting.

TOMAN, CUBAN COUNTERPART DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

LD230939 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Cuba -- Miroslav Toman, deputy Czechoslovak premier and minister of Agriculture and Food, had talks in Havana with Adolfo Diaz Suarez, Cuban minister of Agriculture, about the situation in agriculture in the two countries and about measures for further increasing efficiency of agricultural production. They exchanged experiences of implementing the system of management and planning of the development of agricultural production in Czechoslovakia and in Cuba. The main stress was given on the questions of deepening socialist integration and new forms of economic cooperation, above all, in biotechnologies, in seed cultivation, cattle rearing and other spheres.

ECONOMIC CALLS FOR 'SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES' NOW

AU221036 Prague TRIBUNA No. 28 in Czech 16 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Frantisek Valenta, director of the Economic Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences: "Economic Theory After the 17th CPCZ Congress;" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The experience of economists bears out that economic practice is a strict teacher vis-a-vis economy theory. It only reluctantly gives good marks and does not hesitate to administer a metaphorical rap over the knucles from time to time. We must add that this is sometimes justified. Speaking at an ideological aktiv on 18 April 1986, [First Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission] Comrade Vertelar, for example, rightly criticized the economic theory for cases when it degenerates into an endeavor to get to know individual partial questions and problems of economic life and its development instead of trying to discover the substance and laws of economic development.

Such confusion of the function of basic research may well occur and -- although it may sound paradoxical in view of the above justified criticism -- it happens under the pressure of economic practice. A POIGNANT EXAMPLE OF THIS ERROR ON THE PART OF ECONOMIC THEORY IS ITS PARTICIPATION IN THE CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT AS APPLIED 7 OR 8 YEARS AGO. At that time economic theory adopted from the economic practice a method of approaching changes in management that is absolutely natural for the agencies of economic practice but unsuitable for theory. It is a method that is based on the idea that by individually checking the functioning of every element of the system of planned management and the economic mechanism at large, cleansing it, mending it, and the like and then putting all the elements together again you arrive at a more perfect system of management. It is no secret that the Set of Measures of 1980 was put together in this way. As long as economic theory applied the same methods as the agencies of economic practice, it did the same thing, the only difference being that it did so much less dexterously and profesionally.

Economic theory does not exist to repeat the same cognitive process that takes place in economic practice on the basis of sheer accumulation of experiences. IT CAN ONLY BE MEANINGFUL WHEN IT STRIVES TO GET TO KNOW SUBSTANTIAL PROCESSES AND CONNECTIONS THAT ARE HIDDEN UNDERNEATH SURFACE PHENOMENA, WHEN IT TRIES TO DISCOVER LAWS AND TRENDS, AND WHEN IT DRAWS CONCLUSIONS THAT ARE USEFUL IN PRACTICE FROM THIS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WHAT IS SUBSTANTIAL. [passage ommited]

As stated above, in participating in the resolution of the system of planned management and the entire economic mechanism, economic theory must avoid the method that consists of checking the ability of individual elements of the system of management to perform their function Economic theory must proceed from that which internally links all external phenomena in planned management, from that which accounts for their being mere manifestations of their common substance. [passage omitted]

Without such a profound look at problems connected with the system of planned management, one could gain the impression that the reproduction process (so-called substantive problems and their solution) takes place beside the process of management and that these two processes are virtually independent of each other. HOWEVER, ESSENTIALLY IT IS A QUESTION OF A SINGLE PROCESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY AND THE ENTIRE SOCIAL LIFE, WITH MANAGEMENT AND THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM REFLECTING ITS SUBJECTIVE ASPECT. From this also follows the most important conclusion arrived at by economic theory: THE TURN TOWARD INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY IS FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT ON CERTAIN CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF PLANNED MANAGEMENT AND THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. THE SHIFT TO INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY WILL NOT BE BROUGHT ABOUT WITHOUT CERTAIN CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT, CHANGES THAT WILL ANTICIPATE THE NEW QUALITY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, ITS SOURCES, ITS STRUCTURAL CONSEQUENCES, AND SO FORTH!

The fact that the intensification of the economy is conditional on certain changes in the system of management is also the reason for the conviction that these changes must not be deferred. One cannot identify with the views of those who argue that before being able to apply the improved system of management in the national economy, it is first necessary to create the model of this improved system. This solution would mean delaying the necessary changes in management by another 5, 10, or more years, not to mention the absence of any guarantees that the solution in question would be really "perfect." SOMETHING SUBSTANTIAL MUST BE ASSERTED WITHOUT DELAY, IN THE COURSE OF THE EIGHT 5-YEAR PLAN. [passage omitted]

The sources of the new quality of economic growth have a hierarchical structure and can be applied only through the creative activity of work collectives at all levels. From this realization there also proceeds the new concept of democratic centralism, the deepening of which is one of the basic requirements formulated by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Deepening democratic centralism in line with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress requires, on the one hand, the strengthening of guidance from the center and, on the other, enhancing the independence of the lower links of management. Such a setting of tasks may seem incomprehensible from the viewpoint of older literature on this topic. Roughly 25 years ago, and later too, the principle of democratic centralism was being reduced to the mere relationship between centralization and decentralization. Thi perception made it possible to arrive at conclusions to the effect that the strengthening of centralism means the weakening of decentralization and the other way around (for example, in Brus' book "Models of Socialist Economy" published in our country). Views from that period persevere, primarily because the theoretical elaboration of democratic centralism has made virtually no headway and the problem itself remains in the rear of economic theory's attention.

That is why economic practice continues to face the question of HOW TO STRENGTHEN AND ENHANCE BOTH POLES OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM. This is at the same time a challenge for economic theory because practice needs the theory of this process. And it also needs good theory for many other problems that constitute the contents of the intensive type of economic development.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR TEST STOP

AU231248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jul 86 p 2

["W.M."-signed editorial article: "Key Question: Test Ban"]

[Text] The agreement to establish three monitoring stations for underground explosions in both the Soviet Union and the United States has been received by the international public with vivid interest and definite approval. It is to be noticed in particular that one of these stations has already started to work in Karkaralinsk (USSR). It is, indeed, a promising project, a project important for progress on the path toward arms limitation and disarmament.

Scientists from both countries are working in the seismological monitoring stations established by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality. They are able to register earthquakes, but, above all, nuclear explosions of any magnitude, since the stations are not established just anywhere but rather on site: near Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan and in the Nevada desert. Of course, the scientists in these monitoring stations are also able to verify without any doubt that such explosions are not taking place. And this is the most important thing. Verification is not to register the continuing arms race but it is to be an instrument of disarmament.

Thus the stations will serve their true purpose only when an agreement on the total ban of nuclear tests has been concluded, when it can and must be verified whether this agreement is observed. The scientists from 35 countries who recently stated at a forum that the existing verification measures are absolutely reliable, pleaded in their declaration "for the cessation of nuclear tests" for such a useful activity by the planned monitoring stations.

The scientists are speaking for millions and millions of people. Political forces all over the world are advocating a test stop agreement with exemplary unanimity and determination and they stress the great significance of the USSR's advance achievement. The USSR has prolonged its unilateral moratorium twice -- now until 6 August, the anniversary of the nuclear inferno in Hiroshima. During the weekend, 800 prominent GDR citizens, in an advertisement in the paper UNSERE ZEIT, demanded that the period up to this deadline be used for coming to an agreement, thus living up to the responsibility which we are reminded of by the fate of the Japanese city.

Today everyone kunderstands that a test stop, that is, making it impossible to test new nuclear weapons, would be the first step toward a cessation of the nuclear arms race and that then each following step on the path toward arms limitation and disarmament, no matter how complicated, would be made considerably easier. No matter which door is used to enter the area of the nuclear disarmament problem, the ban on nuclear tests is the key to opening it.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA RECEIVES VISITING DELEGATION

LD230934 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has received the GDR delegation which is visiting Nicaragua. He spoke about the great efforts to defend the Sandinist revolution. The country will continue to support all efforts for a political solution to the conflicts in Central America. Daniel Ortega expressed thanks in cordial words for the comprehensive aid which Nicaragua receives from the GDR. The leader of the GDR delegation, Kurt Seibt, gave the assurance that this solidarity support will continue.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON URUGUAYAN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets With Trade Minister

LD220959 Budapest MTI in English 0937 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, currently on an official visit to Hungary, discussed bilateral economic and commerical issues with Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress in Budapest on Tuesday. The parties expressed readiness for the extension of economic and technical-scientific cooperation. Following the talks the ministers signed a document on the establishment of the Hungarian-Uruguayan economic mixed committee.

Talks With Varkonyi, Trautmann

LD221410 Budapest MTI in English 1325 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Tuesday met Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of Uruguay, currently in Budapest on an official visit. At the cordial meeting the sides discussed several timely international issues and relations between Hungary and Uruguay. They stressed the importance of dialogue between countries of differing social systems, and voiced the interest of the two countries in extending cooperation. Also present at the meeting were Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Gualberto Talamas, ambassador of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to Hungary. The foreign minister of Uruguay then visited the World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Iglesias on Importance of Visit

LD222235 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Urguguaian Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, who is currently paying an official visit to Hungary, today gave an intervew to our program:

[Begin Iglesias recording in Spanish with superimposed Hungarian translation] This is the first visit by a Hungarian foreign minister to Hungary. This also indicates that cooperation and friendship with your country is important to us. During the talks we discussed international issues, mainly the problems endangering world; problems that cause our countries similar anxiety. These were discussed in our talks with the deputy president of the Presidential Council, the prime minister, and with my counterpart, the foreign minister.

In foreign politics we sought out the points where our views coincide, and thereby it has been possible for us to progress on the path of mutual understanding. The other aim of our visit was to make long-standing Hungarian-Uruguayan commercial ties more effective. For this very reason I have also been accompanied by representatives of the private sector. We would like to increase trade, and we see good prospects here. As far as we are concerned, we can be good customers and good salesmen simultaneously. I am glad that we have also settled the statutes of the economic mixed committee.

We have signed a scientific, cultural and education cooperation agreement. In our view this is an historic moment when, by respecting the social systems of our respective countries on the basis of friendship between our peoples, we can strengthen Hungarian-Uruguayan cooperation. [end recording]

Seen Off by Varkonyi

LD231047 Budapest MTI in English 0812 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 23 (MTI) -- Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, who paid an official visit to Hungary from July 20 to 23 on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, left Budapest Wednesday morning.

Enrique Iglesias was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Peter Varkonyi. Present was Gualberto Talamas, Uruguayan ambassador to Hungary.

TRAUTMANN MEETS WITH LAO PRESIDENT SOUPAHNOUVONG

LD221252 Budapest MTI in English 1144 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 22 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in Budapest Tuesday. Also present at the meeting was Laszlo Rosta, Hungarian ambassador to Laos.

Talks With Kadar

LD221907 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar has received Souphanouvong, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, who is spending his holiday in our country. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee.

KULCAR COMMENTS ON U.S. PLAN TO ABANDON SALT

LD221424 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Istvan Kulcar commentary]

[Text] Soviet-U.S. discussions by the two countries Permanent Consultative Committee began in Geneva this morning. Istvan Kulcar adds this comment to the news:

The Consultative Committee was founded in 1972, after the signing of the SALT I treaty, in order to control observation of the agreements on anti-missile defense systems and on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The piquancy of the consultation starting today is that on 27 May the United States announced that it no longer considers observations of the SALT treaties to be binding on itself. In November they wish to equip 131 B-52 bombers with so-called cruise missiles, in other words with robot planes. Unless it disarms other targetable devices, the United States will thus be going beyond the limits of SALT. Even so, although they speak about this in Washington as an accomplished fact, many people hope that the Reagan administration will in the meantime change its mind and allow itself to be convinced. After all, extension of the SALT treaties and the limitation of antimissile missiles could also be an important topic of bargaining at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which will probably take place this year.

The Geneva discussions starting today will obviously not be easy, even less so because the American delegation, according to reports, on the basis that attack is the best method of defense, wants to begin them by accusing the Soviet Union of violating the SALT II treaty, thereby justifying so to speak its reason for not wishing to respect the agreement, which never came into effect, which has in any case already expired, and which nevertheless has been so important and right up till now really valid.

At the same time the U.S. Government is under broad pressure both from part of American public opinion and from its West European allies, to continue to adhere to the limitations and, I repeat again, all this may at the same time also be the prelude, the preparation, to the forthcoming, or seemingly forthcoming, further Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

LAZAR BRIEFED DURING VISIT TO GYER-SOPRON COUNTY

LD231055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar is spending his day in Gyer-Sopron county. The member of the Politburo was briefed in Gyoer about the county's economic, political, and social situation by Laszlo Lakatos, first secretary [of the county party committee].

Economic Objectives Discussed

LD232031 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 23, (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers visited Gyer-Sporon county Wednesday. In Gyer, at the country party committee headquarters, the heads of the country briefed him on achievements in the county, and on its social, political and economic situation. Present at the briefing were the leaders of numerous companies, cooperative farms, and social bodies, as well as interest representation organizations, and many of them spoke on the achievements and problems of the county's working collectives.

Gyorgy Lazar expressed his thanks for the information. He pointed out that although a part of the problems were the result of external circumstances, little is said about how to use our own force and rely on our own endowments to rationally mobilize our reserves and gain impetus to enter a new phase of development.

The 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party considered a societal-economic renewal necessary to fulfill the tasks set down in the resolution. Our yardstick continues to be the document approved by the congress but it must not be forgotten that renewal puts requirements on all social and economic flows. A quality change can be helped by socialist economic integration, by numerous processes serving to renew the work of the CMEA, processes evolving at the present time.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers referred to the example set by several companies in the county when he underlined that under current conditions it is still possible to attain outstanding results. At the same time the regulators must help to force the quality change to take place: giving the opportunity for further development to those who operate economically and opening the way to eliminating uneconomic activity. The objective is not to close down companies but to make their operation profitable.

Gyorgy Lazar also spoke of preparations for the 1987 plan, indicating that the government considers it important that the companies be informed in time on the regulators valid next year. Finally, he stressed that not only did the problems have to be accounted realistically but that a just self-confidence was necessary too, since the renewal awaited can be achieved in the 7th Five Year Plan despite the difficulties.

Following the talks the prime minister visited the Raba Hungarian freight car and machine factory, was briefed on housing construction at the municipal council and to conclude his program he visited the Hungarian-Austrian joint venture making building profiles at Gonyu.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR PLANTS AGREEMENT -- Hungary will continue to deliver nuclear power installations to the USSR next year. A 20.5-million-ruble agreement to this effect was signed today by the Transelektro Foreign Trade Enterprise and representatives of the USSR's Atomenergo-Export Enterprise. The special water-treatment installations, blending vessels, pressure vessels, and reagent feeders will be made of acid-resistant steel and manufactured by the April 4 Machine Enterprise. This is the first Hungarian-Soviet deal of its kind since the Chernobyl accident. [Text] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 86 LD]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND -- Leaders of the Belgrade and Zagreb radio stations signed a 2-year cooperation work plan with Hungarian radio in Budapest. The documents forsee joint productions and the exchange of programs and radio staff. The cooperatio work plan between Magyar Radio and Finnish Yleisradio was also signed today in Helsinki. [Text] [Budapest NEDPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 86 p 8 AU]

YUGOSLAV RADIO COOPERATION -- Peter Agardi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian radio signed a new cooperation workplan with the representatives of the Ljubliana, Skopje, Sarajevo, and Novi Sad Radios in Portoroz on 11 June. All the agreements are for 2 years and stipulate the expansion of cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jun 86 p 8 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ENACTMENT OF NEW AMNESTY LAW

Walesa Interrogated

AU231515 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1433 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw -- Today [23 July] the new amnesty law has come into force in Poland. It provides for the release of political prisoners and criminal offenders in light cases. Political prisoners must commit themselves in writing not to violate the existing laws. According to an official statement, first releases can be expected today.

Today workers leader Walesa was interrogated on his connections with the imprisoned underground leader Bujak. He subsequently stated that there are reasons to assume that a new political trial is being prepared.

369 Released

LD232040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Today, when the Law on Special Procedures toward the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes came into force, the first resolutions were issued on remission of all or part of sentences of imprisonment or detention. The main board of penal establishments reported that 369 persons were released today, including 150 women and 45 young offenders.

Walesa Adviser Questioned, Charged

AU231556 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 (AFP) -- Professor Bronislaw Geremek, chief advisor to Solidarity chief Lech Walesa, was charged here Wednesday with membership of an illegal organisation, an offence that carries up to three years in jail on conviction, Prof. Geremek's friends said.

Prof. Geremek, 54, accused of activity in the banned trade union's underground in Warsaw, had been questioned in police inquires into Zbigniew Bujak, the underground solidarity leader who was arrested on May 31 after more than four years on the run. [sentence as received]

Mr. Walesa himself has been questioned eight times as a "witness" in the case.

MESSNER INSPECTS HARVESTING IN SIEDLCE

LD232055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has acquainted himself with the course of the harvesting in Siedlce Voivodship. The subject of talks was labor organization and supply for agriculture during this year's harvest, which is well in progress in this part of the country.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS NOTED

AU231156 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 6 Jul 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus commentary: "The Struggle Against the Obsolete"]

[Excerpts] The 10th PZPR Congress began its debates on 29 June. The 5 years that have gone by since the Ninth PZPR Congress have been years of special events in our country. [passage omitted] That is why I think we realize better than ever that, as is the case with any other community, the Polish community continues to experience social, political, and religious divisions, which overlay and cross each other. For example, we have the Catholics who are enthusiastic champions of socialist construction in Poland, we have the atheists who like capitalist social order, we have the workers who maintain links with the social right wing, and we have the "reeducated capitalists" who are greatly surprised that nothing is being done to deal with the adversaries of socialism with greater severity.

The divisions have not been created by the recent past. The reasons for them have been present all the time since the last war and their roots can often be found in the interwar period, which was marked by unprecedented political disruption. They were also alive during World War II, and that is why the leaders of the great powers asserted that the Poles would never be able to get on with one another.... The situation was the same immediately after the war, and no decree about this or that stage of socialist construction and not even the thesis that our people have achieved moral-political unity could change this situation. The people can be united with regard to some aim and program, but they cannot be all the same

Despite appearances to the contrary, not all Poles are for progress, innovations, and a continuous onward march. Some of us prefer to be conservative, to live on the sidelines, and even to hold back those who forge ahead too much. It goes without saying that dominant forces count in times of great social processes, but even these forces will find it difficult to embark resolutely upon the road of development if guns are spiked, if brakes are applied, and if reverse gear is slammed in, perhaps.

It is true that there are really very few people who would do this, and even dyed-in-the-wool conservatives shrink from this possibility. Nevertheless, we continue to encounter parochial, branch, and group interests, and it is true that now we speak of them in full voice and do not pretend that at the present stage of our socialist construction thee are no contradictions between groups and interests, although we do not always have a genuine knowledge of their strength and trends.

That is why when we say that the party is the driving force of change we mean that it should head nationwide processes and know those interests (those of classes, sections, and groups) for which to create better conditions, and those for which to create worse conditions, unfortunately. Today we no longer have time for formal preferences which are of no consequence for the upsurge of the economy. Today we have to go for the preferences that stimulate initiative and punish trickery and common pretence. The 10th party congress is aware of this.

LEOPOLD LEWIN RESPONDS TO POEZJA ARTICLE

AU221003 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 2 Jul 86 p 11

[Leopold Lewin article: "Phantoms Are Returning"]

[Excerpts] Issue 3 of the POEZJA monthly published Bohdan Urbankowski's article entitled "In the World Torn Apart." Reading it, I found myself in the prewar world, which I know and like. [paragraph continues]

[passage omitted] But suddenly, I also found myself in an atmosphere of the National Radical Organization; the Falang; the GAZETA WARSZAWSKA, in which that brilliant pamphletist Adolf Nowaczynski made jokes about my Jewish origins; and the MYSL NARODOWA monthly, the chief editor of which and leading critic of the National Democracy, Zygmunt Wasilewski, published an extensive essay entitled "Vampirism of Semite Poetry." [passage omitted]

I have thought -- what naivete! -- that the times were forever over when literary works were judged in line with racist criteria. The POEZJA article has this to say: "One of the extremely important results of the war has been the ultimate demolition of the ghetto walls and the entry into Polish culture of a large group of Jewish activists and creative people. The two nations, which had lived divided by a literary and symbolic wall for centuries, came to constitute a single multilated nation as a result of the war tragedy." But this is more important to Urbankowski: "In contrast to the earlier periods when integration was limited to difficult individual decisions, postwar integration was a mass movement, one that was not prepared by culture, but was enforced by the war, which had demolished the Polish base of the existence of Jews as a separate nation."

Were the decisions in question individual decisions? In a single breath I could list some score of creative people of Jewish origin who were signally present in Polish prewar literature. Were these decision difficult? They were, but not only for purely external reasons, which were represented by the attitudes of Jewish and Polish nationalists toward those Jews who decided to work for Polish nationalists toward those Jews who decided to work for Polish literature. The former regarded them as renegades and the latter refused to recognize them as part of Polish literature. Otherwise, these decisions were easy to make. The writers concerned made a conscious choice: They wished to write in a language that was their mother tongue.

Urbankowski behaves like the critics from National Democracy and the National Radical Organization when he accused the writers in question of "weak roots in things Polish and in the Polish world of historical, moral, and political values." You have to be quite an ignoramus and possess a great deal of impudence to write like this about most of the Polish poets of Jewish origins. "Poets like Slucki," Urbankowski writes, "were able to develop a culture-creating elite, but were unable to develop a nation-creating elite." I can already hear the loud prewar shouts of the Polish club-wielders from national Democracy. But this is still not the worst experience. After all, the Hitlerites refused the poets "such as Slucki" even as little as the right and ability to develop a culture-creating elite.

The classic arsenal of all kinds of nationalism usually includes the slogan of great-power ambitions. I remember this slogan as part of a program of the prewar extreme Polish right wing and I found its echo in this sentence by Urbankowski: "Enthusiasm that was able to overcome destruction and lift Poland to the level of Europe's leading states was wasted in a criminal way" Poland was never a leading country before the war and much less after the war when it lay in dreadful ruins. I can assure this cocky critic that even if no Jew had been among the governing echelons of Poland, we could never expect that Poland would be able to quickly keep abreast with the European leaders after the end of the war. Wishful thinking and beating the drum are not enough, unfortunately. [passage omitted]

I wonder from what positions the article "In the World Torn Apart" was written. I seem to be able to guess, and yet...The article is quite a thick mish-mash. It is not literary criticism. It is superficial publicist stuff based on ignorance. The author mixes together creative work with political activities and subjects outstanding and poor poets to equal treatment. He does this slightingly in most cases. It goes without saying that all of these poets did sin because they wrote about Stalin and Beirut, about the class struggle, the imperialists, and so on. [paragraph continues]

However, for the poets with undoubted origins (Broniewski, Galczynski, Dobrowolski) Urbankowski is able to produce some justification and some extenuating circumstances. On the other hand, he has no mercy for those other poets. Only hell is reserved for them. [passage omitted]

Urbankowski writes: "Leftism and free thinking had been symbols of independence and progressiveness and it was only after the war that this was turned upside down. Let us add that more inferior creative people began their activities on the periphery of this leftist elite. They included Wygodzki, Szenwald, Zolkiewski, Stawar, Kott, and all those who after the war, together with the promoted 'grassroots' and the entire 'substitue generation' created the natural soil for the development of Stalinism." What confusion and muddle! What a lack of respect for other people's achievements!

It is true that Wygodzki went to Israel, but this does not change the fact that he wrote some fine verses and interesting prose. Szanwald is the prodigy child of KWADRYGA, but I have a personal grudge against him because, to put it mildly, he was not a very good colleague in the USSR. But he is a brilliant poet. [passage omitted]

"I do not respond to direct attacks against me, but I have to refer to one such attack in order to prove that Urbankowski is unable to read, that is, is unable to understand what he reads. He writes that Gruszczynski, Woroszylski, Slucki, and Urgacz spoke in the name of the workers class and that Leopold Lewin, one of the 'godfathers' and 'outsiders', empowered them to make such speeches because in his 'The Labor Leaders Song' he had written: 'The party has placed us at the head of the procession of millions and millions of people.'"

If this song is a song of leaders in labor, then it was these leaders and not the aforementioned poets that the party placed at the head of that procession. But I own that poets are entitled to speak on behalf of a certain group of people. I can also understand why I have been called an "outside." But why "godfather?" This term now has two meanings. I regret I am not a "godfather," that is, a boss of some mafia, because if I were I would be able to punish irresponsible writers and critics for their ill-advised and actually stupid articles.

Of course, here I have not discussed all the inaccuracies, inadequacies, stupidities, and innuendoes, which run riot in Urnbankowski's article. I have no time and desire and, most of all, no patience to do so. After all, I am no critic and I think that what I have cited is enough to show up the article for what it is. I just wanted to indicate that in a democratic country, which is marching toward socialism, that at the end of the 20th century, and that after the hecatomb of World War II, which demonstrated what fascist racism (yes, fascist, because this qualification always goes hand with hand with racism) is capable of doing, such repulsive views, ones that classify creative people in accordance with their origins, are still in circulation.

In conclusion, let me suggest for the benefit of the POEZJA editorial board a few subjects that would conform with the article written by the deputy chief editor [Urbankowski, who has since been dismissed] "The Servilism of Semite Poetry," "The Cruelty of Semite Poetry," and "The Cynicism of Semite Poetry." Critical articles carrying these titles would find their proper place in POEZJA.

CARDINAL GLEMP GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN ITALY

PM221456 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 20-21 Jul 86 p 10

[Stefano Malatesta report: "Glemp Praises Jaruzelski -- 'A Man of Culture'"]

[Text] Alghero -- "Nothing has changed in Poland since the 10th PZPR Congress," Primate of Poland Jozef Glemp says. "The policy of the Communist Party and the government is still the same. The government keeps watch, monitors, and issues orders. Only in the liturgy are we permitted some freedom."

Glemp was in Alghero to receive the "Commitment to Peace" prize: Since 1982 he has already received three prizes -- all for peace -- in Italy, the nation of prizes, and this makes the fourth. He said that he had not yet seen John Paul II but that he would of course be meeting with him after the ceremony in Sardinia. At a press conference we asked him what stage has been reached in connection with plans for the pope's third visit to Poland -- whether he will go to Gdansk to see the monument to the workers murdered by the police near the entrance to the Lenin shipyards, and whether he will visit Popieluszko's grave.

"The visit has not yet been officially organized," Glemp replied. "We know that there are no obstacles but party and government people were busy until a few days ago organizing the congress. In any case the visit is scheduled for next June, but we do not want the pope to be too occupied with visits and meetings, with an excessively full schedule. It must be a pleasurable visit too. So we certainly are not ruling out a visit to Gdansk: The city deserves it. But the visit will, come what may, be of an ecclesiastical and nonpolitical nature."

[Journalist] It was said that this visit was connected with the amnesty law approved by the Polish Sejm. The other day Lech Walesa described it as "the mountain giving birth to a mouse -- a propaganda gesture."

[Glemp] I heard Walesa's remarks on the radio. This law will be implemented case by case and I am not yet in a position to assess its ultimate result. If, however, as is hoped, 20,000-25,000 people are released, it will be a very major event for our country. Of course the problem is the release of political prisoners. What will the government do in certain cases?

[Journalist] You have not yet commented on the arrest of Bujak, the clandestine Solidarity leader....

[Glemp] I knew Bujak when he was the Solidarity leader for the Warsaw region. Then I had no more contact with him, partly because he has always been less close to the church than other leaders -- Walesa, for instance. But I do not want to draw comparisons between the two; I do not want to set one against the other. Let us say that Bujak has been a strong, tough opponent of the Jaruzelski government: His arrest had a major impact on many people in Poland. Let us hope that he is released with the rest: We will of course fight for him.

One journalist asked Glemp whether it is true that he meets with Jaruzelski twice a month. "So far I have met with the general nine times," the cardinal replied. "Our starting positions are obviously very different, so it is a difficult dialogue for both of us. But I must say that Jaruzelski is a man of culture, someone you can talk to -- not the uncouth soldier that some people would have us believe."

Glemp speaks good Italian but perhaps he is unaware of some of the implications of the word "culture." One journalist asked him why, then, so many men of culture -- writers, directors, and historians -- continue to leave a country governed by "a man of culture." "They are all very sensitive people who have found themselves or still find themselves too involved as if intalerably oppresed by what happened -- by the coup d'etat and then the 'normalization.' They feel creatively impotent -- but that is something shared by many others who are not writers. And it is a phenomenon that does Poland great harm. I can understand them; it is a free choice. But to leave one's country while it is in difficulties does not seem to me an ethically praiseworthy thing to do."

Another journalist reminded him that at the PZRP Congress Jaruzelski mentioned "aggressive clericalism" in Poland. "It is an exaggeration with a political purpose," the cardinal replied. "The clergy in Poland, as everywhere else, wants only to serve the common good and the nation. There are some priests who use emotive and strong language in their sermons: We respect the personalities of these committed priests. But it is wrong to generalize as Juruzelski does."

The press conference then followed its own course, partly because there were so many journalists there and partly because the questions ranged from the growth of religious vocations in Poland to peace and generalities such as: "What has happened in the country since the coup d'etat?" Glemp is patient but can only reply in generalities too -- "It has changed a great deal, the people's social aspirations were interrupted," and so forth.

He is extremely careful to repeat that he has always worked to avert bloodshed, futile slaughter. He produced a book of his sermons exhorting Poles to gather in the churches to pray. He recalled the occasion when Jaruzelski sent a general and several high-ranking communist officials to his home at dawn on 13 December 1981 to warn him that there would be a coup d'etat in an hour's time.

Asked whether things are better since Gorbachev's advent, he replied uncertainly: "I cannot say. I am rather well acquainted with real socialism: In this ideology, with its worldly ideological approach, there is no place for the church; there is only the elimination of the church." He added that he knows nothing about a possible visit by John Paul II to the USSR. Last, the press conference turned to the subject of the church's peace mission, after which he took his leave.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY HAILS FREE MARKET ECONOMY

AU231136 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 13 Jul 86 p 8

[Piotr Wierzbicki commentary: "Some Repair, Some Spoil"]

[Text] I think that newspapers should not educate (why should journalists educate, say, bakers and not vice verse?), but certain people think otherwise and educate, educate, and educate other through newspapers. [sentence as published] One such educator is certainly Stanislaw Kostarski, who is the ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent in France and who published an alarmist article on unemployment in French shipyards in issue 148 of that paper. Let us take a look at how S. Kostarski educated and trains ZYCIE WARSZAWY readers in the understanding of the present world's economic and social problems.

The facts he wrties about are: The world's demand for ships has decreased and the French shipyards continue to receive fewer orders. The socialist government has tried to save the situation through subsidies, but the new government will not subsidize shipyards, and that is why the shipyards without orders must dismiss some of their workers.

S. Kostarski is extremely indignant with all this, especially with the final outcome. Although he uses the term "scandal" only once, the gloomy style of his dispatch ("French Shipyards Face Bankruptcy and Thousands May Become Jobless") makes it obvious that this scandal is especially poignant. In order to satisfy S. Kostarski, much would have to be changed in this world. He raises alarm that no one wants to buy new ships, which means that it would be right to compel customers to buy new ships. He is indignant that the shipyards without orders may be closed down, which means that it would be right to let them continue to build new ships without orders and then sink them after launching or consign them to a scrap heap. He cries for help because the shipyards that are no longer required for production and are unable to make their living have found themselves in trouble, which means that it would be better to allow unwanted shipyards and plants that produce unwanted goods to go on producing them ad infinitum and that the state should maintain them (by depriving the necessary funds of the plants that are wanted and that produce profitable goods in demand). He thinks that it is wrong that shipyards continue to dismiss the workers for whom there is no work, which means that it would be right to let such workers stay on in the shipyards and to collect their wages for no work.

I believe that one day some radical reformers of our economy will listen to economic writers (including those in ZYCIE WARSZAWY) and will introduce into our country the principle that he who does not know how to produce goods in demand and is unable to make his living will not receive a single zloty from the state and will have to fold up his business. I am deeply convinced that one day the employer who has lost a competition struggle will have to address his workers and tell them: "Go and look for work in those plants that need new workers. Acquire new skills because I have not got even a penny to pay you." One day a moment is bound to come when it will become crystal clear that Poland can no longer afford to disregard the rules of the economy. When that day comes we will see in action the people educated by S. Kostarski -- those citizens who live on subsidies and on claims for more subsidies and who have been drilled into believing that it is necessary to produce for the sake of production and not of customers and to eat up what others produce, and that one does not have to work to earn a pension. These citizens will certainly know how to deal with economic reformers.

What domestic economic writers are trying to make clear to Polish brains with such great pains, our foreign correspondents continue to demolish through their stupid indignation at the [free] market economy.

CORRECTION TO MOKRZYSZCZAK PZPR EVALUATION

[The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Mokrzyszczak Evaluates Current PZPR Status" published in the 21 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 4:

Page G 5, penultimate paragraph, first line reads: We want to improve the class composition of the party... (changing "competition" to "composition").

CEAUSESCU MEETS BURUNDI ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

AU231821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/7/1986 -- On July 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the resort of Neptun Emile Mworoha, secretary-general of Union Pour Le Progres National (UPRONA) of Burundi, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Burundi, who is paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the links of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and UPRONA, between the two countries and peoples were highlighted and it was considered that possibilities existed for the further expansion of those ties. In that framework, conditions were shown to exist for the intensification of exchanges and economic, technical and scientific cooperation, as well as of cooperation in other areas of mutual interest. The needs was emphasized for an active participation of parliaments in better mutual knowledge and rapproachement, in the strengthening of Romanian-Burundi collaboration and friendship.

Major aspects of the world political life were also approached.

It was pointed out that the current international situation, which continues to be extremely serious, made it necessary that the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, all the peoples cooperate closely to change the dangerous course of events, to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to build a world of peace and understanding. The significance was highlighted of a political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, of all interestate litigious issues.

In connection with the situation in Africa, the need was highlighted to reinforce the unity and solidarity of the countries in that continent, with a view to solving the complex problems facing the African states. South Africa's acts of aggression against independent and sovereign neighbouring countries were condemned and the solidarity was reiterated of the RCP and UPRONA, of Romania and of the Republic of Burundi with the Namlblan people's fight, under SWAPO [South-West-African People's Organization] leadership, for winning its independence, with the struggle of all the African peoples for the abolition of colonialism, of the racist and apartheid policy, for the safeguarding and consolidation of their national independence, for economic and social progress.

The exchange of opinions on the aggregate of problems in the world economy highlighted the importance of strengthening the collaboration and unity of action of the developing countries with a view to ensuring their independent economic and social progress, and establishing a new world economic order to provide for the socioeconomic growth of all nations, as well as for broad collaboration among states, in the spirit of equality and mutual advantage.

The interview occasioned an exchange of message of salute between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING JUSTIFIED

AU221249 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1111 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/7/1986 -- Achievements scored in the Romanian agriculture in the 21 years which passed since the Ninth RCP Congress confirmed the correctness of the orientations in the July 1965 report read by party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu who pointed out that in parallel with the increasingly growing socialist industrialization, Romania must pay special attention to the development of agriculture, increase of plant and animal production, Prof. Oprea Parpala writes in SCINTEIA of July 22.

Ever since, the strategic target of modernizing agriculture, of putting it on an intensive, highly efficient base, so as to make a growing contribution to increasing the national income, has been an essential element of the RCP policy, the author points out, showing that this reflects the profoundly humanitarian character of this policy.

The policy of putting agriculture on intensive bases, of raising the farm output and improving its qualitative structure, SCINTEIA points out, is closely linked to the policy of peace and collaboration among peoples promoted by Socialist Romania. The problem of eradicating famine and subnutrition in the world is not a private issue but an issue to the resolution of which contributes the whole international community, updating, intensifying the farm output, within a large cooperation, to make the best possible use of local forces and possibilities. The intensive development of the Romanian agriculture, the paper writes, requires not only the cooperation with developed countries to have access to the latest gains of the agricultural science and practice worldwide, but also with the developing countries to help them solve their food problems.

Romania is one of the countries which can hardly extend their farming area, the arable one in particular, the author shows, and the chief way to increase the farm output is to make the best possible use of the land. On the other hand, favorable natural conditions in Romania are turned to better account through the investment policy of the state. In the 1986-1990 five-year period, 190 billion lei are earmarked for the development of agriculture, the implementation of the program of land improvement and complete mechanization of farm operations.

Changes are envisaged in the training and employment of the workforce. In this period 590 thousand people shall be trained for agriculture. From the total of economically active population, 27 percent are to work in agriculture, to secure a better structure by age and sex of the people working in this sector. With applied biology and genetic engineering as a basis, the Romanian science is called upon to make a greater contribution to the creation of new high-yield and more resistant strains and new animal breeds.

The policy of intensive development of agriculture will provide for an average yearly growth of the net farm output of 6.5-9 percent, higher than the 6.1-6.7 percent growth rate of the overall farm output, which reflects the substantial increase of the economic efficiency of this branch. This quinquennium already, conditions shall be provided for big and stable crops, to properly meet the needs of the national economy, the raw materials, the population's consumption needs and to create availabilities for international economic exchanges.

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES FOREIGN, ECONOMIC POLICY

LD232018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0759 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber today discussed the current international situation and the platform of activity of the Yugoslav delegation to the eighth summit of nonaligned countries to be held in Harare in September. A report on these two subjects was submitted by Raid Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The delegates also considered the platform for Yugoslavia's participation at the next UN General Assembly session.

The 43 items on the agenda to be discussed by the Federal Chamber over the 2 days include the changes to the law providing for the criteria for the economic activity of trade organizations and measures for preventing disruptions of the unity of the Yugoslav market; urgent changes to the law on calculating and distributing overall earnings and income; and urgent changes to the law on financial reorganization which, at the FEC's suggestion, have been included in the agenda.

The Federal Chamber will also discuss reports about last year's work of the federal judicial organs and of several administrative organs.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic informed the delegates about the final stages of the preparations for the Eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare and our country's participation in the consultations which have been taking place within the movement prior to this most significant meeting of the nonaligned in the last 4 years. [passage omitted]

The Federal Chamber accepted the proposed platforms for the activity of the Yugoslav delegations at both the Eighth summit of the nonaligned in Harare and the next UN General Assembly session. It was suggested at the same time that before the summit in Harare there be a more specific analysis of the proposals for economic cooperation between the nonaligned countries, and that they be amended by new initiatives which should enable the Yugoslav delegation to take a more efficient part in the conference. It was agreed at the session that before the Harare summit, Yugoslavia must examine the capacity of the economic subject for achieving these goals and establish the degree of their readiness to do so.

The Federal Chamber (?endorsed) the financial statement for the last year's federation budget and changes to the decision on uneconomic investments established in the budget for this year. With these changes and within the framework of the approved funds for the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, funds are increased for repairs of the building in which the Secretariat is situated, and within the framework of funds for the Federal Administration for Customs, the Gradina border crossing will be made bigger, while the Dorjan border crossing will be made smaller.

With the changes of the decision users of funds for house construction are established. For housing needs of the SFRY Assembly 163.4 billion dinars will be spent. 40.3 billion for the SFRY Presidency, 739.6 billion for the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative organs and 56.7 billion for sociopolitical organizations.

In connection with the findings of the Federal Budget Inspectorate for last year the Federal Chamber instructed the FEC to adopt a regulation on the material and financial dealings of the federal organs in order to eliminate purposeless and illegal uses of budget funds. The FEC was instructed to find a lasting solution for the status of the inspectorate and undertake measures for its material and cadre training for even more efficient work.

In wholesale and retail trade in the future only one organization will be able to take part, while in wholesale trade only organizations of associated labor which are equipped in terms of organization, technology and cadre will be allowed to take part. This is the essence of the changes to the law on the bases of business activity of trade organisations and the system of measures for preventing the undermining of the unity of the Yugoslav market, which were adopted today.

It is believed that the new provisions, through reducing the number of trade middlemen, will have an effect on a speedier circulation of goods and better supply of the market and easier control, or elimination of speculations.

At the proposal of the Committee for Socioeconomic Relations, which, while endorsing the changes to the law, assessed that the solutions were administrative, the Federal Chamber instructed the FEC to propose a lasting systemic solution for the trade of goods on the united Yugoslav market.

The Chamber adopted a law on trading in medicine for which penalties for economic offenses in trading in medicines are increased by 10 times. A possibility was introduced to take away a work permit of those organizations which keep goods in storage. The system of trading in secondary medicines -- teas, ointments, balms -- will be stricter, individual producers will be allowed to sell them only to purchasing centers.

With the adopted changes to the law on military schools and scientific-research institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army, possibilities are widened for education of civilians for jobs in the Yugoslav People's Army. The Marshal Tito Center for Strategic Research will in the future train cadres for commanding and management duties at the strategical level and organize the procedure for doctorates in military sciences.

The chamber adopted a proposal for adopting a law on the procedure in the courts of associated labor, which for the first time, should comprehensively regulate the procedure in these courts. So far the courts of associated labor have been using regulations of lawsuit procedure which, as it has been shown in practice, do not suit the character of these courts.

One of the significant new features will be that every worker will have the opportunity to start a procedure in courts of associated labor. In the future work on this law, it is necessary to resolve the problem of control over legally valid decisions of the courts of associated labor and thus of a uniform application of federal laws in these courts.

Under the emergency procedure, the Chamber today adopted changes and amendments to the law on establishing and distribtuting the total earnings and income. They regulate obligations for producers of agricultural equipment who temporarily give their products to other social organizations to use. They are obliged to meet the material expenses and amortization expenses which are calculated as part of working assets, to the amount of the sum collected for "hiring."

A new feature is also the fact that in the future, assets for promoting exports will be entirely available to the export orientated economy. That is, the export orientated economy will be exempt from taxes and contributions.

The Federal Chamber endorsed reports on the last year's work of the federal judicial organs -- the Federal Court, Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Federal Legal Officer, Federal Social Attorney of Self-management -- assessing that they had successfully carried out their function and significantly contributed to the realization of legality.

In a short introductory speech Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court, established that the court procedure, despite improvements, was long-lasting and that in this respect the situation was best in Vojvodina and the worst in Kosovo. The annual influx of new cases in 460 regular Yugoslav courts is more than 6 million and there are only 5,400 judges in courts. [passage omitted]

The president of the Federal Court said that on the first day of this year in Yugoslavia, 338 federal and 2,293 republican and provincial laws were in force and another 7,188 federal, republican and provincial regulations, which was a great deal and with frequent changes it did not help to strengthen legality. [passage omitted]

Today the Federal Chamber nominated Ivica Cacic as federal social attorney of self-management. Cacic holds this position at present.

At today's session, the Chamber adopted several of 20 reports on last year's work of federal committees, organizations and the committees for high social awards. [passage omitted]

Dizdarevic Report

LD231818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The international situation in which the eighth summit will be held is still being burdened by the well-known negative and dangerous tendencies which, contrary to the expectations, continue while some are gaining even more ground. This was stated by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in his introductory report at the session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal chamber. The arms race continues unabated and no one will be spared its consequences. The sovereignty and independence of a whole series of countries is being violated and the use of force and pressures of the most diversified forms is being increasingly resorted to. This is resulting in the increasing exacerbation of some crisis situations which, in fact, should be surmounted. The economic and social conditions in many countries, the nonaligned and developing, in particular, have deteriorated as a result primarily of the state of relations between North and South. There is an increased tendency to have the global political and economic problems resolved by a handful of the most powerful countries, Dizdarevic said, adding that those forces which find the present-day emancipation of nations and states detrimental to their interest are attempting to deny and oppose these inevitable changes. No one has brought the world so close to the right answers as the policy and movement of nonalignment did and are still doing. The summit in Harare is expected to make a fresh contribution to this.

For this reason, Dizdarevic stressed, the issues of peace and security, the relaxation of tensions and restoration of detente, the resolution of the troublespots as well as the search for the solutions to the problems affecting the economic development in the world and international economic relations occupy the central position and, just as it did at its first summit in Belgrade, the movement will have to make its contribution, as much needed now as it was at the time of the Belgrade summit, to the efforts to halt the present unfavorable developments in world relations. Having stressed that for several years now the international situation has been hampered by the relations characterized by exacerbated contradictions, deep mistrust and confrontations between the two great powers, the federal secretary added that international events continue to be dominated by the rivalry to gain global superiority and attempts to make as many countries as possible dependent on the policies of the great powers. Dizdarevic said that during the period since last year's meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, relations between the two superpowers have failed to develop in accordance with the world's expectations, but that encouragement has been provided by the fact that fresh proposals have been made for reducing and controlling or even eliminating a number of categories of weapons, both nuclear and conventional.

Our consultations so far with a number of our partners indicate their determination to voice a call at the summit for the United States and the USSR not only adhere to and respect the existing agreements on arms limitations but also to reach fresh ones as well which would at last lead to a reduction in nuclear, missile, strategic or tactical, conventional and ot her weapons, the federal secretary for foreign affairs said.

The entire preceding period confirmed that there can be no progress in the dialogue between the two superpowers, and that it cannot produce the results so needed both by themselves and by the world as a whole unless they realize that, in fact, in the present-day world it is impossible to treat separately the issues of peace and security while at the same time ignoring pressing economic and other problems and that however powerful, the two superpowers cannot resolve in a stable and lasting manner either the global urgent problems or their bilateral problems without help from all the other international factors and without the participation of an contribution from international multilateral forums. All the countries, the entire international community, can and should take part in this process, Dizdarevic stressed.

Continuing his report, Dizdarevic said that in recent years there has been a growing number of attempts to push aside the United Nations and other forums of multilateral international cooperation. The objective behind all these disturbing attempts is to attack the idea of equal international economic relations and the countries' right to take an equal part in the efforts to resolve all those problems concerning the fate of the whole world.

We shall insist, Dizdarevic said, that the Harare meeting more decisively points to all the dangerous consequences,, which such pressures on the United Nations, could have for the development and world relations as a whole and also to the need for a more constructive contribution by all UN members to the efforts to improve this organization's work and to strengthen it.

With reference to the world troublespots, Dizdarevic said that the negation of people's inalienable right to freedom, self-determination, equality, independence and to choose their own path of development and determine independently their own foreign policy are repeatedly behind the crises in the world.

This is a common feature of the situation in Southern Africa, in colonized Namibia, in the Middle East, in Grenada, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia and in all other places where sociopolitical models are being imposed and people's sovereign rights denied. It is of particular concern that the crisis situations are increasingly exploited by the superpowers in their confrontation and rivalries, which only makes it more difficult to resolve them, delays it and also leads to new exacerbations which could threaten world peace and security.

We are convinced that the Harare summit will thus devote most attention to the world troublespots and formulate its proposals for their resolution on the basis of the right to self-determination, of the withdrawal of foreign troops and an end to all interventions and interference. We shall adhere to the nonaligned countries' call for the military withdrawal by great powers from the territories of nonaligned countries.

Dizdarevic stated that the increasingly explosive situation in South Africa would be at the focus of attention of the heads of state and government in Harare because at the moment South Africa is the most serious troublespot in the world. He also expressed particular concern over the latest exacerbation in the situation in the Mediterranearn where, as he put it, non-Mediterranean countries are increasing their military-naval presence and where frequent demonstrations and use of force are taking place. These developments in the Mediterranean are having an effect on the situation in the region of the Adriatic, Dizarevic stressed.

All this indicates how necessary is the cooperation of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean and the broader cooperation of the nonaligned and European Mediterranean countries in order to change the present state of affairs. Meetings of the nonaligned countries have stressed the importance of taking specific actions in this direction. We will continue this in Harare. The next step on this path will be the holding of the Second Conference of Foreign Ministers of the nonaligned Countries of the Mediterranean, which is being prepared, Dizdarevic said.

As a European nonaligned country, Yugoslavia is vitally interested in the continuity of the process of the relaxation of tension in Europe and calls for cooperation which will not be halted by bloc divisions. Given the reality of the divisions in Europe, I have in mind the repeatedly manifested interest of the European countries, regardless of the groupings to which they belong, in opening the doors to inter-European cooperation over and above all barriers. Even in the most favorable times we have experienced in recent years it has been constantly reaffirmed that only this kind of all-European cooperation has historical prospects, stressed the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The Nonaligned Movement has always given support to these efforts, aware of the importance of the situation in Europe for peace and security in the world. We are sure that the Harare summit will also give a fresh impetus to this, Dizdarevic said.

It is these standpoints that we have taken as our point of departure in our preparations for a meeting of the foreign ministers of European neutral and nonaligned countries which will be held in Brioni this October with the aim of continuing to make a joint contribution ot the CSCE meeting in Vienna in November, as well. We are also proceeding along these lines in our activity at the current stage of the Stockholm conference at which, after a prolonged period of stagnation, a certain measure of readiness for constructive negotiations has been displayed. Any real progress and fresh breakthroughs at this conference could have wider favorable implications for the process of security and disarmament in Europe, Dizdarevic stated.

In international economic relations there is an obvious inequality which is constantly threatening the independence of the developing countries and the stability in world relations, Federal Secretary Dizdarevic said. Some of the most developed countries are acting from positions which indicate their intention to maintain and consolidate the existing system to their advantage. After several decades, a number of developing countries are again faced with the problem of how to safeguard their independence. In recent years an enormous transfer of resources from the developing to developed countries has taken place.

The issue of debts, as one of the most powerful illustrations of this transfer, confirms that indebtedness has become an instrument for making enormous profits at the expense of the developing countries. It is, objectively speaking, used to maintain the differences in the level of development and as a means of exerting pressure, interfering in the internal affairs and of imposing a system [as received], Dizdarevic said, adding that this year only the developing countries' debts would exceed $1 billion. Because of all these reasons the struggle for resolving the problems of indebtedness is, by implication, the struggle for equal international relations, against exploitation, domination and for progress in the world.

By drawing attention to the political dimension of the international economic problems we, in fact, refer to the political and economic interdependence in the world today. The developed countries should not remain indifferent to what has been happening to the two thirds of mankind. The South cannot exist without the North, but neither can the North without South. Any destablization in any of the undeveloped countries arising from such developments would create fresh ones and further ferment the existing troublespots to such an extent that not only would there be no progress in East-West and North-South relations or world relations, in general, but it would exacerbate confrontations and rivalries in the world to the most dangerous and uncontrollable proportions.

There is no doubt that the problems facing the nonaligned countries and their eighth summit are extremely complex and difficult. The whole world has found itself at a crossroads and is faced with the question of which way to go, Dizdarevic said. He added that as for the movement's readiness and capacity to respond at the eighth summit to the challanges of history we can be encouraged by the fact that since its seventh summit in Delhi, the movement has been going through a process of consolidation on the basis of its original principles and objectives, that it has strengthened its unity and has intensified its effort at resolving the main problems in international relations.

What is of vital importance and what confirms the vitality of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment is the fact that the nonaligned countries are pursuing the line of authentic nonalignment and in the process are achieving political unity as regards the vital issues of the present-day world such as peace, security, detente, independence, disarmament and development.

Dizdarevic concluded his report by speaking about our country's bilateral [as received] foreign political activity. He stressed that all the contacts and our overall efforts in the sphere of foreign policy are designed, primarily, to safeguard the country's international standing, to (?enhance) its security and, above all to realize our specific and all-round interests in relations with individual countries and regions in the world, integrational groups and international organizations. To this end priority is given to the creation of as favorable conditions as possible for developing economic cooperation with a large number of countries, in particular, those countries with whom we have recorded a trade deficit and to which the largest part of our foreign debts is owed, in other words with those countries where we must try to look for and use the possibilities for greater achievements in developing economic relations, thus creating the conditions for resolving the country's economic difficulties and for its technological and overall social progress.

We shall continue to invest efforts to develop comprehensive good-neighborly relations with all our neighbors. This will remain one of the lasting priorities in our foreign policy. It is our desire on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual benefit to all our neighbors, to develop cooperation in political and economic relations, in the sphere of culture, transport, tourism, etc, all of which inevitably results in better mutual understanding and greater trust which, in turn, constitute a realistic framework for resolving the outstanding problems.

The process of multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, opened not long ago, represents a new positive tendency to the advantage of all the people on the peninsula. However, we are displeased with the fact that there has been a recent halt in this process. The need for this kind of cooperation between the Balkan countries is ever increasing as are calls for constant and specific stimuli. We, of course, take notice of the reality, but divisions are not the only reality in the Balkans; it is also the growiing need for good relations and increasing cooperation, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said.

Questions From Delegates

LD232037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Did the FEC discuss the amendments and addenda to the law on basic rights to invalidity allowance and pensions, and if it did, when will this proposal be included in the Assembly procedure? This question was raised by Jovica Jovanoski at today's session of the Federal Chamber.

Mirjana Saranovic demanded replies to a number of questions. What steps did the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office take in view of submitting a demand for the protection of legality against sentences passed by courts in Kosovo? [passage omitted]

With regard to serious consequences, which the construction and working of the Italian thermo-electric plant Milje could have for the agriculture and population of the Trieste border area, Silvano Sau asked whether the FEC intended to take any measures to prevent this. [passage omitted]

With regard to the fact that the period has expired in which the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office had been authorized to carry out an analysis on all unclarified and suspicious cases of accidents, sabotage and other damage in Kosovo, Gradimir Djuric requested a report on whether legal measures had been taken in this respect, as envisaged.

Djuric also inquired about the facts compiled by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs which should establish a number of refugees from Albania who had settled in Kosovo, as well as about the way in which they had acquired their property. [passage omitted]

None of the authorized organs in Yugoslavia held any negotiations with Western countries about disposing nuclear waste in our country. This was the FEC's reply to a recent question raised by Zarija Martinovic. In view of this there can neither be any questions on authorizing and taking responsibility for such negotiations.

On the basis of material compiled by specialized services of the FEC, it was established that in 1980 a West German firm had proposed to our work organization, through unofficial commercial channels, a permanent disposal of low and medium-grade radioactive waste in Yugoslavia; the work organization transferred the offer to the FEC Commission for Nuclear Energy, which rejected such a possibility, it was stated in the FEC's reply. [passage omitted]

Ciril Korosec asked why the FEC did not establish the price of bread at the time when the price of flour was established.

MIKULIC REVIEWS FEC ECONOMIC INTERACTION

LD232323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1926 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The FEC is working toward a policy of sobering up. It is based on the firm conviction that we can get out of the present economic difficulties, that negative trends can be altered. This, however, will not be possible without efforts and sacrifices at all levels, FEC President Branko Mikulic said today in talks with directors and editors in chief of the Yugoslav public media and journalists who follow the work of the federal government and its organs. Janez Zemljaric, Milos Milosavljevic, Radovan Makic, Svetozar Rikanovic, Svetozar Durutovic, Zarko Papic, Milan Sojic and othrs also participated in the talks.

The theme of the talks were the measures which the FEC has already adopted, as well as those which will follow in the fall. In the past 2 months, Mikulic said, we have been involved in seeking a way out of the complex economic situation and proposing measures so we could alter negative trends in the economic activity and in particular in the market. These are the so-called June and July packages, while for this fall, proposals are being prepared on basic solutions to improve relations in the economic system. These are primarily a model of realistic interest rates, dinar exchange rate, stimulating exports, realistic accumulation and amortization, the questions on the tax system and policy, the banking system, and the financial consolidation of the economy and banks. Expert an scientific institutions will be involved in this and answers to individual questions will also be sought through concrete testing in the economy.

We are convinced that the course we have chosen is good and that it is completely in accordance with the long-term program of economic stabilization and the resolution for this year, Mikulic stressed. Some of the concrete solutions are perhaps incomplete or not fully formulated and that is their shortcoming. That is why the FEC is open to all proposals and criticisms which contribute toward eliminating these shortcomings, provided they do not question the basic social orientations.

Mikulic then stressed the need for comprehensively monitoring all the adopted and forthcoming measures. According to him, it is not good to dissect some of these solutions and in particular calculate effects for each of them. This might lead to false stands and negative politization of the measures themselves. Therefore, the views that any of these measures is not in accordance with the long-term program of stabilization are not acceptable either, on the contrary, criticism of them amounts to polemics about the stabilization program. This in particular refers to measures in the areas of prices, exchange rate of the dinar, interest rates, and legal regulations which are meant to bring expenditure in line with the realistic possibilities of the economy.

To support these claims, Mikulic quoted individual provisions of the long-term progarm and anti-inflationary program which refer to the measures for the conditions when the relations in the economy and social property are severely threatened. This is also the case with the present trends in the area of prices, and in exports which record a serious decline, as well as with inflation, which as a consequence, is becoming the cause of negative trends.

Similar is the case of personal incomes and other sectors of expenditures, whose increase is considerably above the envisaged level and in a complete discord with the needs of funds earmarked for accumulation and amortization.

Objections are raised, Mikulic said, that the FEC has reached for administrative measures, but the measures of stricter control in the area of prices or expenditure are also envisaged in the anti-inflationary program and they hit only those who have not honored the criteria established in a self-managing way. Therefore, the measures which the FEC has undertaken are both economic and stabilizing, systemic, and constitutional, because they are directed against manifestations which undermine relations in social reproduction. Some of them are only temporary, which neans that they will be applied only as long as there are reasons for it. As an example, Mikulic cited the area of general and joint expenditure whose level is not possible to lower without revising certain rights or the number of institutions, Look how many projects are being constructed for sport and health and so on.

For all this we need to dip into our revenues, while everyone talks about its unfavorable level. This is why the FEC is resolved to stick to its established course and is ready, if necessary, to go through the "seven offensives."

Branko Mikulic and his associates then answered journalists' questions which were also connected with the FEC's immediate activity and its pending moves. The problem about the over-large administration was mentioned, which, according to Mikulic, must also be more resolutely resolved because it exists in the economy as well. It is also essential to open up the process of destatization, because as long as the sociopolitical community continues as it is, it needs a large apparatus.

One of the questions was also, whether the FEC has the strength and sufficient authority to oppose and overcome the resistance which is appearing in connection with many of the established and proposed solutions. Branko Mikulic expressed the view that the greatest problem for the FEC is that in our society a situation prevails which is characterized by the powerful influence of the political factor in decisionmaking on reproduction as a whole. The relation of forces in society is now such that it cannot be expected that the struggle for destatization at all levels can be quickly won; therefore, while there are a number of measures of approval or imposed bans, the negative tendencies force us into this, Mikulic underlined.

On the subject of FEC constitutional functions and authorization, Mikulic expressed the belief that these are adequate, but that there needs to be considerably more consistency in their use.

MIKULIC: BOURGEOIS ECONOMIC POLICIES NOT PERMISSIBLE

AU2311135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to Branko Mikulic, everybody in the country is talking about the economic and social crisis. However, there are very few who are putting forward proposals or taking measures or actions to overcome the present situation, and there are many who are reacting to our initiatives and measures to resolve problems as if they were duty-bound to criticize or arbitrate. We are offered many models from the liberal economies of the early phase of capitalism, or only administrative solutions. It must, however, be stressed that inflation is affecting the poorest of our citizens hardest. This means that this part of the population is bearing the greatest burden of inflation. This is why this part of our citizens is exhausted and brought to the lowest level of existence.

"If this can be the policy in some bourgeois societies," states Mikulic, "it not only cannot be the policy in our society, this kind of orientation is impermissible, intolerable." [passage omitted]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD232043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session chaired by Milanko Renovica, has examined the draft stands on current ideopolitical questions of the implementation of the development and economic policies for this year, which will be presented for approval to the Central Committee at its session on 30 July.

The session also examined information on the activity of the press in connection with the 13th LCY Congress. It was stated that the press devoted much attention to the preparations and work of the 13th LCY Congress and of the republican LC congresses and provincial LC conferences, and that engaged reports and commentaries and openly presented views, suggestions and criticixm prevailed. In this way the majority of newspapers and journalists made an important contribution to the success of the 13th LCY Congress and the republican and provincial LC congresses and conferences. It was noted, however, that there were some serious weaknesses in public information in connection with the 13th Congress, and that these have been appearing in certain papers over a long period, and in some of them as unacceptable ideas.

The Presidium stressed that in the coming period the press, radio and television, as a creative and involved subject of the system, should continue to interpret and expound the essence of the congress documents, to fight for their all-round and consistent implementation, to stress experiences and results, and to criticize resistance, hesitation and opportunism.

The priority tasks of the LC and society are also the most important obligations of the public media, which should direct their powers to the maximum toward broad social mobilization for implementing the established economic stabilization policy and the united decisions of the congress. In this context the Presidium stresses that it is necessary to strengthen and specifically establish the responsibility of all factors in the information system, in particular the basic LC organizations, editoral offices, councils and journalists, for the entire state of affairs and current trends in this area in each newspaper, for the consistent implementation of the adopted policies. Taking as their starting point the congress resolutions, the communists in the press should advocate the effective and responsible performance of thier functions and should fight with determination against the untruthful and sensational treatment of the social situation and relations, against the privatization and abuse of the press. Specific stands and measures connected with this were established and will be presented to the Central and Provincial Committees of the LC. The session stressed that the united activity of all organizations and organs of the LCY is of crucial importance, too, for unity in the editorial orientations of newspapers.

The Presidium assessed that the 13th LCY Congress had enjoyed great publicity in the world, and that this publicity had been in the main objective, measured and specific, but that there were cases of tendentious and ill-intentioned interpretations, which is a reflection of misunderstandings or the intentional distoration of facts.

The session established proposed decisions on the formation and composition of the commissions of the LCY Central Committee, which will be examined at its next session. The Presidium also adopted decisions on the formation of its own commissions.

FURTHER ON CONGRESS COMMISSION FOR SELF-DEFENSE

Milun Nikolic Speech

AU231300 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (Supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451 3 Jul 86 p 13

[Report on speech by Milun Nikolic at the 13th LCY Congress Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection on 26 June in Belgrade]

[Excerpts] Favoring a discussion about some aspects of the role and the nature of the peacetime detachment of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in our concept of all-people's defense, delegate Milun Nikolic pointed out the fact that recently, and especially before the congress, one could with increased frequency hear the views and assessments which, to put it mildly, display a misunderstanding of the role and the nature of the YPA in our all-people's defense concept.

"What particularly causes concern," Nikolic said, "is that unfortunately such misunderstandings are advanced even by some communists." [passage omitted]

"When one must how, because of the interests of our defense, oppose more resolutely the unacceptable views about the YPA, I think that it is essential to point out some of the most significant objective conditions of the military strategic situation of the modern world and some essential characteristics of the armed forces of the potential aggressors that have a direct influence on the structure of the forces of the defender.

"As the first point, one must not neglect the fact that the armed forces of some of the big powers and of some other countries -- and they are all around us -- possess in peacetime very strong first strategic detachments of their armed forces at a very high combat readiness." [passage omitted]

"From the characteristics of the forces of potential aggressors and from the objective limitations of the detachments set up on a territorial principle, the conclusion follows quite clearly that it is necessary for an efficient defense under modern conditions that the defender possess an adequate peacetime detachment of the operational army," Nikolic said.

"This particularly refers to our country, wedged in between two antagonistic military blocs in a military strategic territory that is of great interest to them." Therefore, in Nikolic's opinion, "a one-sided look at the defense of the country, relying only on territorial defense, under modern conditions in essence constitutes offering a chance to the aggressor of occupying a considerable or even a major part of the defender's territory, and only afterward could a wider and more resolute organization and engagement of the overall defense forces objective begin. In such a situation, a defensive war against an aggressor could be conducted under much less favorable conditions and with much greater sacrifices."

One should only recall again, Nikilic went on to say, that under such conditions, if the defender lacks an appropriate operational detachment ready for use at any time under the present conditions, the defender would bring himself into a very precarious position in the case of a possible surprise aggression with a limited aim.

"Finally, so far we have had experience in all this. I think that it should constantly be present in our mind, as some comrades have pointed out here, that from 1945 onward we have been on several occasions most seriously threatened by aggression. However, aggression did not occur; we remained at peace, and up to today nobody has violated our territorial integrity, thanks to the fact (I believe that we all agree in this) that in our overall defense potential we have had a strong and unified YPA, for the YPA has been constantly a very significant factor of deterrence against aggression. It certainly is a deterrent now, and it certainly must remain so in the future. Its creator and supreme commander, Comrade Tito, always justifiable reminded us of it," Nikilic concluded.

Ivanovic on Territorial Defense

AU221933 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA (Supplement) in Serbo-Croatian No. 2451 3 Jul 86

[Report on speech by Miodrag Ivanovic in the all-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Commission of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 26 June]

[Text] Miodrag Ivanovic spoke about some questions and problems of the building of territorial defense. He said that since the last congress, there were fewer failures in the building of all-people's defense, and that the achievements in this sphere

constitute the greatest achievments of our development. The period between the two congresses was particularly significant because of the great achievements in the development and the building of territorial defense as a component of the unified armed forces.

An armed force was created which numbers over 1,200,000 men. Furthermore, great results were achieved in equipping the territorial defense and in joint training with the YPA and other forces of our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. In this year, all of the territorial defense will be complemented with infantry weapons, personal protection devices [licna zastitna sredstva], medical and quartermaster supplies, and the like.

However, despite the great results which are evident in the development of this part of our Armed Forces, many difficulties and problems still exist which, unless additional efforts are made and more responsibility is ensured, may slow down its growth and its planned building. Every army is expensive, including the territorial defense, regardless of the favorable conditions it has, and these are: reliance on domestic industry, as there are few items of foreign production among its arms and equipment; furthermore, the use of surplus armaments and military equipment of the YPA, and the like. Here I want to say that more than 60 percent of arms and military equipment with which the territorial defense is equipped has been received from the YPA.

In the coming period, the territorial defense will have to buy more expensive, more modern, and to a certain extent more complex hardware. Financing is therefore one of the key questions of the further development of the territorial defense. A social accord has been reached according to which 0.4 to 0.5 percent of the realized national income should be allocated to the all-people's defense and social self-protection fund, deepening on the agreement in a republic or province, of which sum at least 50 percent should be allocated for territorial defense. However, there are many sociopolitical communities (communes) which do not respect this accord. Some of them allocate less than 0.20 percent instead of 0.50 percent, and this is insufficient even for training and education tasks.

A second problem on which Ivanovic dwelled was the belief that by building the territorial defense we are creating two parallel armies, two identical armies, which is not true.

It is true that the YPA and the territorial defense have much in common, because they are two components of the unified armed forces. I must at once say that they are not copies of each other. It is no harm that they are complementary, that they complement each other, for they carry out military operations in a unified area, within a unified system of leading and commanding and of the armed struggle However, it should be known to all that the YPA is the one that will carry out the armed struggle against the main groups of the aggressor on land, on sea, and in the air, in all forms of the armed struggle, and that it is equipped with the most modern and most complicated combat means. The territorial defense, however, is the widest form of organized armed resistance. It is not equipped with all the complicated combat systems as is the YPA. It does not possess heavy equipment, tanks, heavy artillery, jet aircraft, warships, and the like, for its role and tasks in an all-people's defense war do not require that it should possess them. It does not close the routes that can be used by tanks, but acts on the flanks, in the spaces between, and in the rear of the enemy, Ivanovic said, among other things.

Mamula Objects to Report

AU231301 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 86 p 7

[Excerpts] The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Commission for Questions of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection (of the 13th LCY Congress on 27 June) passed on to discussing the draft report which was subjected to numerous criticisms. As many as 15 speakers asked for the floor in the additional discussion, making proposals for amendments to the report.

Specific Proposals

The first to ask for the floor was Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, who proposed that the report be written again, because such as it is it does not reflect all the richness and criticism of the discussion heard in the previous 2 days. The present proposal levels out all the proposals, and such a report could have been adopted at the past congress as well as at the present. Mamula made some specific proposals: that the changes in the military political situation between the two congresses be marked and that its deterioration be pointed out, and that the attitude toward the crisis be formulated in a different way. In the past, it used to be known that war follows upon crisis. Now we are witnessing successive crises which do not all turn into wars, but some of them, like the Libyan crisis, were very near to growing into an armed conflict. The federal secretary objected to the assessment that there has been a check in the socialization of all-people's defense, noting that in spite of everything the crisis did not lead to stagnation in this field, but that the present difficulties, if they were to continue, could lead to it.

According to Mamula, the report should also contain the assessment about the attacks on the Army and clearly say that they are unacceptable to us.

He also paid special attention to the funds allocated for the YPA. We equate these funds, Mamula stressed, with the funds given for the federal administration, but nobody pays attention to the fact that a considerable portion of these funds flows back to the economy, and we must pay attention to this specific fact.

The draft report has also forgotten about the discussions on the training of women and their inclusion in defense affairs. Branko Mamula recalled the words of Stanka Djakovic and Bozena Ostrovrsnik on this subject and stressed that it was much more clearly indicated in the discussion than one can see in the draft report. It is particularly important that the Armed Forces have supported such thinking from the very beginning and that what is at stake here is a fuller inclusion of women in defense training.

In conclusion of his criticism, Mamula mentioned the differences in views on the role of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. He recalled the criticism expressed because of the interference of these committees in work stoppages, and their solivng of other conflict situations and disputes which are far from being the extraordinary situations and profound crisis and upheavals for which reason the committees have been set up. [passage omitted]

This afternoon and this evening the editorial commission will draft a new report, and the commission will meet again tomorrow at 0800, when the final adoption of the report is expected, so that it can be presented to the plenary session.

MASTNAK CASE DROPPED BY LJUBLJANA COURT

AU232031 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12-13 Jul 86 p 7

[J.P. report]

[Text] Ljubljana, July -- The outcome of the main hearing before the Basic Court in Ljubljana against Tomaz Mastnak, who was accused by the basic public prosector under Article 112 of the Criminal Law of the SR of Slovenia for "besmirching a representative of another republic," contradicted all those who attempted to use this "case" as proof of "a revival of political trials" and "an increase of repression all over the country."

As we have reported, Mastnak was accused because of an "election article" which he wrote for the magazine MLADINA, which did not publish it; however, the article was carried by Ljubljana Radio Student. In this article he criticized the procedure for the nomination of candidates for the president of the Federal Executive Council and declared himself against such a nomination.

At the main trial before the Basic Court in Ljubljana, Mastnak endeavored to refute the allegations of the indictment as "unproven, illogical, and pointless." The public prosecutor explained that Mastnak's criticism contains all formal signs of a criminal act of besmirching the representative of another socialist republic, but that he is not accused because of a though crime, but exclusively and only because of a crime of slander.

However, the public prosecutor added, because of new circumstances it is necessary to reassess the social danger of this act. Along with all the accumulated problems in our society which are much more important than the case under examination, and the critical assessments accompanying these problems, for instance at the latest congresses, the criticism of the accused made in an insulting tone seems to be less significant. The consequences of this insult were also not significant. It follows that in the case of the accused, despite all the formal signs of a criminal act, one may apply the legal principle of negligible social danger and on this basis I am withdrawing the prosecution proposal.

On this basis, the court bench pronounced the judgment which formally rejects the proposed accusation, or rather accepts the proposal of the public prosecutor. In this way the public prosecutor and the court confirmed their independence and autonomy despite the campaign of pressure, and they publicly demonstrated that it was not in the least a case of a trial for a so-called thought crime, but because of slander, and that for combatting the consequences of a criminal act of "negligible social danger," as in the case of Mastnak, no administrative measures are necessary.

It must also be said that the trial which lasted less than 1 hour was attended by about 100 curiosity seekers, which is more than a modest number considering the campaign was conducted over several months by individuals and groups, calling on citizens to gather in the largest possible numbers.

YOUTH CONGRESS CRITICIZED BY MACEDONIAN YOUTHS

AU232046 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 86 p 3

[S.P. report]

[Excerpts] Skopje, 30 Jun -- The Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Macedonia adopted the proposal that Borce Georgievski and Ace Kocevski be elected members of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia [SYFY]. Kocevski is proposed for the secretary of the SYFY.

Zoran Kostov was elected member of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Macedonia.

The session discussed a report on the work of the 12th SYFY Congress and the constituent session of the SYFY Federal Conference, which says, among other things, that "divided views and strong polemical tones, and frequently even primitive behavior and mutual insults occurred in the Commission for Questions of Development of the Socialist Youth Federation. [passage omitted]

The plenary session, or rather the congress, the report says, ended without a quorum, without an official closure, a song, applause, or letter of greetings to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, so that in the opinion of some delegates, the congress has not been closed.

The delegation of the Socialist Youth Federation of Macedonia in the SYFY Conference will make a constructive contribution to a settling of the situation in the SYFY Conference, and it was also requested that the delegates who left the constituent session of the SYFY Conference be called to account; because of a lack of quorum the Conference was unable to elect a new leadership.

HASANI CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU221021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Belgrade -- Acting on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian Great People's Hural, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in work following his reelection to this post.

MIKULIC CONGRATULATES MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

AU221022 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Mongolian People's Republic, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent to D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers, a telegram with sincere congratulations and best wishes for new achievements in the advancement of socialism and for the prosperity of the friendly Mongolian people, expressing belief that relations between the two countries will continue to develop successfully.